

Introductory Pāḷi Course

by

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Lesson 4

08 April 2014

Revision

Pronouncing All 41 Letters

	Place of articulation 发音部位 (<i>ṭhāna</i>)	Letters
Vowels		a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, o
Consonants	Gutturals 喉音 (<i>kaṇṭhaja</i>)	k, kh, g, gh, ṅ
	Palatals 口盖音 (<i>tāluja</i>)	c, ch, j, jh, ñ
	Cerebrals 反舌音 (<i>muddhaja</i>)	ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ
	Dentals 齿音 (<i>dantaja</i>)	t, th, d, dh, n
	Labials 唇音 (<i>oṭṭhaja</i>)	p, ph, b, bh, m,
	Miscellaneous 杂项	y, r, l, v, s, h, ḷ, ṃ

Colour Guide

a – open mouth

a – close mouth

a – open mouth following special rule
(compound words), like Jetavane,
sikkhāpadaṃ

a – open mouth not following any rule,
like veramaṇī, aññatarā

Mahāmaṅgalasuttaṃ

Patirūpadesavāso ca,
pubbe ca katapuññatā,
attasammāpaṇīdhi ca,
etaṃ maṅgalamuttamaṃ.

Bāhusaccañca sippañca,
vinayo ca susikkhito,
subhāsitā ca yā vācā,
etaṃ maṅgalamuttamaṃ.

Noun 名词 (nāma)

Nouns: 8 Groups/9 Types of Cases

	<i>Vibhatti</i>	Case	e.g.
1	<i>Paṭhamā</i>	Nominative 主格	Subject
2	<i>Dutiyā</i>	Accusative 宾格/对格/受格	Object
3	(a) <i>Tatīyā</i>	Ablative of agent (without action)	“by”
	(b) <i>Karaṇa</i>	Ablative of instrument (with action) 工具格	“with” “through”
4	<i>Catutthī</i>	Dative (receiver) 与格/为格	“to”, “for”
5	<i>Pañcamī</i>	Ablative of separation (already moved) 托格/从格/夺格	“from”
6	<i>Chaṭṭhī</i>	Possessive/Genitive (belonging to) 属格	“of”
7	<i>Sattamī</i>	Locative 位置格/处格	“in”, “on”, “at”
8	<i>Ālapana</i>	Vocative (being addressed) 呼格	“O man”, “dear mother”

Grouping of Nouns According to Termination

Group	Ending with	example
<i>akārānta</i>	a	<i>nara</i> (man)
<i>ikārānta</i>	i	<i>aggi</i> (fire)
<i>īkārānta</i>	ī	<i>pakkhī</i> (bird)
<i>ukārānta</i>	u	<i>bhikkhu</i>
<i>ūkārānta</i>	ū	<i>sabbaññū</i> (omniscience)
<i>okārānta</i>	o	<i>go</i> (bull)

1. Declension of Masculine, Akārānta Nouns 阳性名词的曲用

1.1 Nominative Case (Subject)

主格

Declension of Nominative (Subject) Masculine Akārānta Nouns (end with “a”) 主格阳性名词的曲用

Stem	Singular	Plural
<i>manussa</i> (human being)	<i>manussa</i> + o = <i>manusso</i> (the human being)	<i>manussa</i> + ā = <i>manussā</i> (the human beings)
<i>mātula</i> (uncle)	<i>mātula</i> + o = <i>mātulo</i> (the uncle)	<i>mātula</i> + ā = <i>mātulā</i> (the uncles)
<i>kumāra</i> (boy)	<i>kumāra</i> + o = <i>kumāro</i> (the boy)	<i>kumāra</i> + ā = <i>kumārā</i> (the boys)
<i>mitta</i> (friend)	<i>mitta</i> + o = <i>mitto</i> (the friend)	<i>mitta</i> + ā = <i>mittā</i> (the friends)

Sentence Construction (*vākya*)

Singular

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>naro bhāṣati</i>	The man speaks.
<i>mātulo bhuñjati</i>	The uncle eats.
<i>kassako gacchati</i>	The farmer goes.
<i>manusso passati</i>	The human being sees.

Plural

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>narā bhāṣanti</i>	The men speak.
<i>puttā bhuñjanti</i>	The sons eat.
<i>kassakā gacchanti</i>	The farmers go.
<i>manussā passanti</i>	Human beings see.

Translate into English

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>kumārā gacchanti</i>	The boys go.
<i>mitto bhāsatī</i>	The friend speaks.
<i>kassako passati</i>	The farmer sees.
<i>manussā bhuñjanti</i>	Human beings eat.

Translate into Pāḷi

English

Pāḷi

Friends eat.

mittā bhuñjanti

The son goes.

putto gacchati

Men speak.

narā bhāśanti

The uncle sees.

mātulo passati

1.2 Accusative Case (Object)

受格

Declension of Accusative (Object) Masculine Akārānta Nouns (end with “a”) 受格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>dhamma</i> (truth, the doctrine)	<i>dhamma</i> + am = <i>dhammaṃ</i> (a doctrine)	<i>dhamma</i> + e = <i>dhamme</i> (the doctrines)
<i>vihāra</i> (monastery)	<i>vihāra</i> + am = <i>vihāraṃ</i> (a monastery)	<i>vihāra</i> + e = <i>vihāre</i> (the monasteries)
<i>patta</i> (bowl)	<i>patta</i> + am = <i>pattaṃ</i> (a bowl)	<i>patta</i> + e = <i>patte</i> (the bowls)
<i>odana</i> (cooked rice)	<i>odana</i> + am = <i>odanaṃ</i> (cooked rice)	Not applicable

Accusative Nouns (Object)

English	Stem	Acc S	Acc Pl
man	<i>nara</i>	<i>naraṃ</i>	<i>nare</i>
Buddha	<i>Buddha</i>	<i>Buddhaṃ</i>	<i>Buddhe</i>
son	<i>putta</i>	<i>puttaṃ</i>	<i>putte</i>
farmer	<i>kassaka</i>	<i>kassakaṃ</i>	<i>kassake</i>
human	<i>manussa</i>	<i>manussaṃ</i>	<i>manusse</i>
uncle	<i>mātula</i>	<i>mātulaṃ</i>	<i>mātule</i>
boy	<i>kumāra</i>	<i>kumāraṃ</i>	<i>kumāre</i>
friend	<i>mitta</i>	<i>mittaṃ</i>	<i>mitte</i>

Accusative Nouns (Object)

English	Stem	Acc S	Acc Pl
the doctrine	<i>dhamma</i>	<i>dhammaṃ</i>	<i>dhamme</i>
monastery	<i>vihāra</i>	<i>vihāraṃ</i>	<i>vihāre</i>
bowl	<i>patta</i>	<i>pattaṃ</i>	<i>patte</i>
cooked rice	<i>odana</i>	<i>odanaṃ</i>	-
brahmin	<i>brāhmaṇa</i>	<i>brāhmaṇaṃ</i>	<i>brāhmaṇe</i>
merchant	<i>vāṇija</i>	<i>vāṇijaṃ</i>	<i>vāṇije</i>
king	<i>bhūpāla</i>	<i>bhūpālaṃ</i>	<i>bhūpāle</i>
rice	<i>bhatta</i>	<i>bhattaṃ</i>	-
village	<i>gāma</i>	<i>gāmaṃ</i>	<i>gāme</i>

Sentence Construction (*vākya*)

Sentence: Singular

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>buddho dhammaṃ bhāṣati</i>	The Buddha speaks the Dhamma.
<i>kumāro odanaṃ bhuñjati</i>	The boy eats the rice.
<i>kassako vihāraṃ gacchati</i>	The farmer goes (to) the monastery.
<i>putto pattaṃ passati</i>	The son sees the bowl.

Sentence: Plural

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>kumārā buddhe vandanti</i>	The boys worship the Buddhas.
<i>narā putte rakkhanti</i>	The men protect the sons.
<i>mātulā vihāraṃ āgacchanti</i>	The uncles come (to) the monastery.
<i>kassakā patte haranti</i>	The farmers carry bowls

Revision

Nominal (Subject) and Accusative (Object) Nouns

English	Stem	Nom (Subject)		Acc (Object)	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
man	<i>nara</i>	<i>naro</i>	<i>narā</i>	<i>naraṃ</i>	<i>nare</i>
Buddha	<i>Buddha</i>	<i>Buddho</i>	<i>Buddhā</i>	<i>Buddhaṃ</i>	<i>Buddhe</i>
son	<i>putta</i>	<i>putto</i>	<i>puttā</i>	<i>puttaṃ</i>	<i>putte</i>
farmer	<i>kassaka</i>	<i>kassako</i>	<i>kassakā</i>	<i>kassakaṃ</i>	<i>kassake</i>
human	<i>manussa</i>	<i>manusso</i>	<i>manussā</i>	<i>manussaṃ</i>	<i>manusse</i>
uncle	<i>mātula</i>	<i>mātulo</i>	<i>mātulā</i>	<i>mātulaṃ</i>	<i>mātule</i>
boy	<i>kumāra</i>	<i>kumāro</i>	<i>kumārā</i>	<i>kumāraṃ</i>	<i>kumāre</i>
friend	<i>mitta</i>	<i>mitto</i>	<i>mittā</i>	<i>mittaṃ</i>	<i>mitte</i>

Nominal (Subject) and Accusative (Object) Nouns

English	Stem	Nom (Subject)		Acc (Object)	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
the doctrine	<i>dhamma</i>	<i>dhammo</i>	<i>dhammā</i>	<i>dhammaṃ</i>	<i>dhamme</i>
monastery	<i>vihāra</i>	<i>vihāro</i>	<i>vihārā</i>	<i>vihāraṃ</i>	<i>vihāre</i>
bowl	<i>patta</i>	<i>patto</i>	<i>pattā</i>	<i>pattaṃ</i>	<i>patte</i>
cooked rice	<i>odana</i>	<i>odano</i>	-	<i>odanaṃ</i>	-
brahmin	<i>brāhmaṇa</i>	<i>brāhmaṇo</i>	<i>brāhmaṇā</i>	<i>brāhmaṇaṃ</i>	<i>brāhmaṇe</i>
merchant	<i>vāṇija</i>	<i>vāṇijo</i>	<i>vāṇijā</i>	<i>vāṇijaṃ</i>	<i>vāṇije</i>
king	<i>bhūpāla</i>	<i>bhūpālo</i>	<i>bhūpālā</i>	<i>bhūpālaṃ</i>	<i>bhūpāle</i>
rice	<i>bhatta</i>	<i>bhatto</i>	-	<i>bhattaṃ</i>	-
village	<i>gāma</i>	<i>gāmo</i>	<i>gāmā</i>	<i>gāmaṃ</i>	<i>gāme</i>

Practice

Translate into English

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>kumāro mitte bhāsatī</i>	The boy speaks to friends.
<i>manussā odanaṃ bhuñjanti</i>	Human beings eat rice.
<i>putto patte passati</i>	The son sees the bowls.
<i>kassakā vihāraṃ gacchanti</i>	Farmers go to the monastery.

Translate into English

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>mātulā buddhaṃ vandanti</i>	The uncles worship the Buddha.
<i>dhammo nare rakkhati</i>	The Dhamma protects men.
<i>mittā vihāraṃ āgacchanti</i>	The friends come (to) the monastery.
<i>kassako kumāraṃ harati</i>	The farmer carries the boy.

Translate into Pāḷi

English

Pāḷi

The men see the
monasteries.

narā vihāre passanti

The farmer worships the
Dhamma.

*kassako dhammaṃ
vandati*

The friends come to the
monastery.

mittā vihāraṃ āgacchanti

The boy carries the bowls.

kumāro patte harati

Translate into Pāḷi

English

Pāḷi

The son eats the rice.

*putto odanaṃ/bhattaṃ
bhuñjati*

The uncles speak to the
friend.

mātulā mittaṃ bhāsanti

The Buddha protects the
boys.

Buddho kumāre rakkhati

The men go to the
monastery.

narā vihāraṃ gacchanti

**Practice: Make your own
sentences**

1.3 Instrumental Case (by, with, through)

工具格

Declension of Instrumental Masculine Akārānta Nouns (end with “a”) 工具格阳性名词的曲用

- The case ending **–ena** is added to the nominal base to form the **instrumental case singular**
- The case ending **–ehi** is added to form the **instrumental plural**.
- **–ebhi** is another **archaic instrumental plural** case ending that is sometimes added
- A noun thus inflected expressed the idea “**by**”, “**with**” or “**through**” 表达【用、与、凭借、透过】。

Declension of Instrumental Masculine Akārānta Nouns (end with “a”) 工具格阳性名词的曲用

Note:

- “**saddhiṃ**” or
- “**saha**”
- meaning “**with**”, is also used with the instrumental case.
- They are not normally used with nouns denoting things

Declension of Instrumental Masculine Akārānta Nouns (end with “a”) 受格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>nara</i> (man)	<i>nara</i> + ena = <i>narena</i> (by the man; with the man; through the man)	<i>nara</i> + ebhi = <i>narebhi</i> <i>nara</i> + ehi = <i>narehi</i> (by the men; with the men; through the men)
<i>bhūpāla</i> (king)	<i>bhūpāla</i> + ena = <i>bhūpālena</i> (by the king; with the king; through the king)	<i>bhūpāla</i> + ebhi = <i>bhūpālebhi</i> <i>bhūpāla</i> + ehi = <i>bhūpālehi</i> (by the kings; with the kings; through the kings)

Declension of Instrumental Masculine Akārānta Nouns (end with “a”) 受格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>cora</i> (thief)	<i>cora</i> + ena = <i>corena</i> (by the thief; with the thief; through the thief)	<i>cora</i> + ebhi = <i>corebhi</i> <i>cora</i> + ehi = <i>corehi</i> (by the thieves; with the thieves; through the thieves)
<i>dāsa</i> (slave)	<i>dāsa</i> + ena = <i>dāsena</i> (by the slave; with the slave; through the slave)	<i>dāsa</i> + ebhi = <i>dāsebhi</i> <i>dāsa</i> + ehi = <i>dāsehi</i> (by the slaves; with the slaves; through the slaves)

Declension of Instrumental Masculine Akārānta Nouns (end with “a”) 受格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>sīha</i> (lion)	<i>sīha</i> + ena = <i>sīhena</i> (by the lion; with the lion; through the lion)	<i>sīha</i> + ebhi = <i>sīhebhi</i> <i>sīha</i> + ehi = <i>sīhehi</i> (by the lions; with the lions; through the lions)
<i>assa</i> (horse)	<i>assa</i> + ena = <i>assena</i> (by the horse; with the horse; through the horse)	<i>assa</i> + ebhi = <i>assebhi</i> <i>assa</i> + ehi = <i>assehi</i> (by the horses; with the horses; through the horses)

Vocabulary – Instrumental Nouns (by, with, through)

English	Stem	Ins S	Ins Pl
vehicle, chariot	<i>ratha</i>	<i>rathena</i>	<i>rathehi</i>
cart	<i>sakaṭa</i>	<i>sakaṭena</i>	<i>sakaṭehi</i>
disciple	<i>sāvaka</i>	<i>sāvakena</i>	<i>sāvakehi</i>
recluse, monk	<i>samaṇa</i>	<i>samaṇena</i>	<i>samaṇehi</i>
beggar	<i>yācaka</i>	<i>yācakena</i>	<i>yācakehi</i>
jackal	<i>sigāla</i>	<i>sigālena</i>	<i>sigālehi</i>

Vocabulary – Instrumental Nouns (by, with, through)

English	Stem	Ins S	Ins Pl
pit	<i>āvāṭa</i>	<i>āvāṭena</i>	<i>āvāṭehi</i>
mountain	<i>pabbata</i>	<i>pabbatena</i>	<i>pabbatehi</i>
heaven	<i>sagga</i>	<i>saggena</i>	<i>saggehi</i>
arrow	<i>sara</i>	<i>sarena</i>	<i>sarehi</i>
saw	<i>kakaca</i>	<i>kakacena</i>	<i>kakacehi</i>
sword	<i>khagga</i>	<i>khaggena</i>	<i>khaggehi</i>
wise man	<i>paṇḍita</i>	<i>paṇḍitena</i>	<i>paṇḍitehi</i>

Vocabulary - Verbs

English	Singular	Plural
cook	<i>pacati</i>	<i>pacanti</i>
plough	<i>kasati</i>	<i>kasanti</i>
cut	<i>chindati</i>	<i>chindanti</i>
run	<i>dhāvati</i>	<i>dhāvanti</i>
climb, ascend	<i>āruhati</i>	<i>āruhanti</i>
descend	<i>oruhati</i>	<i>oruhanti</i>
dig	<i>khaṇati</i>	<i>khaṇanti</i>
shoot	<i>vijjhati</i>	<i>vijjhanti</i>
hit, strike	<i>paharati</i>	<i>paharanti</i>

Sentence Construction (*vākya*)

Sentences with Nominative, Accusative and Instrumental Nouns

Singular

Bhūpālo narena saddhiṃ gāmaṃ gacchatī
the king | the man | with | village | goes

The king goes to the village **with the man**.

Plural

Bhūpālā narehi saddhiṃ gāmaṃ gacchanti
the kings | the men | with | village | go

The kings go to the village **with the men**.

Sentences with Nominative, Accusative and Instrumental Nouns

Singular

Putto mātulena saha candaṃ passati

the son | the uncle | with | the moon | sees

The son sees the moon **with the uncle**.

Plural

Puttā mātulehi saha candaṃ passanti

the sons | uncles | with | the moon | see

The sons see the moon **with the uncles**.

Sentences with Nominative, Accusative and Instrumental Nouns

Singular

Kumāro hatthena bhattaṃ bhuñjati

the boy | the hand | the food | eats

The boy eats the food with (his) hand.

Plural

Kumārā hatthehi bhattaṃ bhuñjanti

the boys | the hands | the food | eat

The boys eat the food with (their) hands.